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The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

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KERENSKY IS IN PETROGRAD

BROTHERHOODS ARE AROUSING WILSON TO TAKE ACTION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Aroused by the plans of the railway men's brotherhood to demand wage increases, President Wilson has set the machinery of the federal government in motion to avert if possible the threat of a paralysis of the country's transportation systems so vital to the war. At a conference with the heads of the "big four" brotherhoods at the White House, November 22, President Wilson will appeal to the labor leaders to defer any struggle until after the country has passed through the period where its transportation systems are so vital to the conduct of the war.

With the announcement of this conference, it was disclosed that President Wilson, while entertaining every hope for a complete agreement, does not intend to permit the country's transportation systems to be tied up by a strike at this critical time in the nation's history, even if it becomes necessary for the government to operate the roads.

Judge Chambers Holding Conferences. It was disclosed today that Judge William L. Chambers, head of the federal board of mediation and conciliation already has been holding conferences with the heads of the "big four" brotherhoods. The status of the proceedings so far shows a disinclination of the brotherhood heads to commit themselves to a plan of arbitrating their differences and the hope of the government negotiators is for an agreement which will postpone any disruption of the transportation systems until after the war.

The following letter from President Wilson to Judge Chambers expresses the president's attitude toward the situation:

President Wilson's Letter.

"My dear Judge Chambers:

"May I not express my very deep and serious interest in your efforts to bring the railroad executives and the brotherhoods engaged in train operation to an agreement that there shall be no interruption in the relations on either side until ample opportunity shall have been afforded the United States board of mediation and conciliation to bring about, if possible, an amicable agreement and that in the event of a failure to bring about such an agreement any controversy that may have arisen will be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Newlands' law."

"I take it for granted that your efforts will succeed because it is inconceivable to me that patriotic men should now for a moment contemplate the interruption of the transportation, which is so absolutely necessary to the safety of the nation and as to its success in arms as well as to its industrial life, but I want nevertheless to express my deep personal interest in the matter and to wish you good speed."

"The last thing I should wish to contemplate would be the possibility of being obliged to take any unusual measures to operate the railways and I have so much confidence that the men you are dealing with will appreciate the patriotic motives underlying your efforts that I shall look forward with assurance to your success."

"Cordially and sincerely yours,"

"WOODROW WILSON."

Chairman Chambers of the federal

board and conciliation returned today from Cleveland where he conferred with the brotherhood chiefs regarding the wage increases demanded by the men. The new demands, the railway managements say, will amount to \$109,000,000 a year and are more serious than the eight hour demand of a year ago which threatened to tie up the country's railway systems.

The White House conference will consider the arbitration features of an agreement proposed in Cleveland Thursday by Judge Chambers. It is understood that the labor executives are unwilling to commit their organizations to arbitration, but an adjustment is hoped for which, for at least the duration of the war, prevent any interruption of railroad transportation.

A letter from President Wilson to Judge Chambers, made public today, said:

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Arrangements have been made for the chiefs of the four railway brotherhoods to see President Wilson on Monday, November 26 in connection with the workers' proposals for wage increases for conductors and brakemen on all the railroads of the country.

LEE DECLINES TO TALK

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 14.—W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, when asked what position the trainmen would take in reference to agree to arbitrate all questions of controversy during the war, declined to discuss this subject until after the meeting with President Wilson, but did indicate strongly that his organization was unqualifiedly opposed to the plan of arbitration provided for in the Newlands' law.

"For who would supply Germany? The overseas countries yet neutral would count for little."

Progress is being made by the Austro-German armies pushing south in the Trentino in their effort to penetrate the Italian defensive front in the hill region and outflank the Piave river line. The advance has been materially slowed up, however, under the determined Italian resistance.

Berlin today in reporting the capture of additional positions east of Asiago indicates fighting is going on among snow covered hills, conditions which work to the advantage of the defenders. The most important progress claimed by the invaders seems to be in the Sugana valley, almost north of Bassano where the occupation of Primolano and the capture of a fortified position on Monte Lissar is announced in the German statement.

Further to the east the Italian line seems still to be yielding somewhat as if a limited withdrawal was taking place in line-straightening process with constant resistance being offered during the operation. Thus the occupation of the town of Feltre, just to the west of the upper Piave line at which the enemy has been battering since Sunday is reported today by the German staff.

On the Flanders' front the British have made good their hold on Passchendaele ridge, the occupation of which they virtually completed in their attacks of last week.

The Russian situation continues extremely clouded by contradictory advice. Reports through Scandinavia today that the Kerensky forces were in control of Petrograd are discounted somewhat by the lack of word from the capital itself to this effect.

The last dispatches known to have come direct from Petrograd were sent by the Bolshevik faction reporting its success over the Kerensky forces and showing that the extremists were in control of the telegraphic communications.

PARLIAMENT OPENS IN ROMAN CAPITAL

ROME, Nov. 14.—More than 600 senators and deputies have arrived in Rome from all parts of the country for the opening of parliament today.

The prevailing talk among them is that the people of their constituencies are determined to support the government and the army to the fullest extent in resisting the invasion.

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At Santa Lucia the commander ordered one of his machines to advance against an enemy patrol which was dangerously near. The car was rushed forward sweeping the enemy from its double turret but when this mission was accomplished and the car was turned back, it was found that a bridge was on fire. The only way was to cross this burning bridge. The car was steered straight over the smoking structure while the burning planks creaked under its huge weight. It crossed safely and is one of the cars brought back.

The ammunition of another car was exhausted after it had fired 30,000 rounds. Each quick firer has a capacity of 15,000 shots.

The commander and his men are receiving congratulations for the effectiveness of their resistance in the face of the enemy and their complete success in bringing the rear guards across and burning the bridges behind them.

BENSON DOMINATES NAVAL OPERATIONS



Admiral William S. Benson.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 13.—Admiral William S. Benson, a member of the American mission to the inter Allied conference which is to meet in Paris, has returned to London from a visit to the British grand fleet, during which he conferred with Vice Admiral Beattie, the British commander.

annex or consent to annexation at Germany's cost. Whatever Germany has to say concerning annexations, it adds, is contained in the reichstag resolution of July 19 and in the German reply to the pope.

The Vorwaerts continues: "German imperialists do not accept all the theories of the Bolsheviks, but recognize them as Socialists and comrades. Therefore they gladly record the Bolshevik offer as worthy of Socialism and most promising."

A temporary cessation of hostilities between Russian and the central power, the Germania says, would bring peace near. It adds that Germany and Austria-Hungary would promptly agree to a limited armistice as proposed and that Russia's allies could not escape the effects of such a step.

The difficulties of arranging such an armistice are pointed out by the National Zeitung, which asks how an armistice would be interpreted. It also asks what Great Britain will expect should the war be halted. While the allied blockade of Germany would be raised, the Zeitung objects to such a procedure on the ground that England could calmly restock herself while Germany would not enjoy any benefits, adding:

"For who would supply Germany? The overseas countries yet neutral would count for little."

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TEUTON ARMIES ADVANCE

Diaz Forces Withdraw in Northern Part of East Asiago Section.

LOSE TWO TOWNS

Austro-German Progress Slowed Up by Determined Italian Resistance.

ROME, Nov. 14.—A withdrawal of the Italian forces in the north in the region east of Asiago is announced by the war office. On the lower Piave river the attack continues on the Germans who yesterday effected a crossing near Zenson. The statement says the enemy has not yet been dislodged completely.

An attempt of the enemy to cross the Piave between Quero and Fenero was suppressed. The enemy suffered severely.

Germans Take Primolano and Feltre. BERLIN, Nov. 14, via London.—The capture by Austro-German forces of the towns of Primolano in the Sugana valley, and Feltre, west of the upper Piave river, is announced today by army headquarters.

Only artillery fighting is reported along the Piave river.

The communication follows: "Following upon the increased activity of their artillery already noted, the Germans yesterday afternoon attacked the positions held by our troops on the high ground north of Passchendaele. The attack was repulsed completely. There is nothing further to report."

PARIS, Nov. 14.—"The artillery was very active last night on the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front)," says today's official communication. "French detachments made a number of successful raids, particularly southeast of St. Quentin, east of Sapienel and at Chauve wood and brought back ten prisoners."

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GERMANS MEETING DEFEAT

Attempts to Recapture Positions Lost Near Passchendaele Complete Failure.

BRITISH HOLD FAST

Artillery Actions Continue on Verdun Front—French Succeed.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Germans met with a complete defeat at the hands of the British yesterday in Flanders, the war office reports. An attempt to recapture positions recently won by the British near Passchendaele was repulsed.

The communication follows: "Following upon the increased activity of their artillery already noted, the Germans yesterday afternoon attacked the positions held by our troops on the high ground north of Passchendaele. The attack was repulsed completely. There is nothing further to report."

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MAXIMALIST TROOPS JOIN FORCES WITH PREMIER KERENSKY

Reports Come in From Scandinavian Sources for Three Days Announcing Defeat of Bolsheviks—Petrograd Wireless Directly Contradicts and Claims Lenine in Power.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 14.—Premier Kerensky has entered Petrograd, according to a dispatch received from the correspondent of the Swedish News agency at Haparanda on the Russian border.

The majority, or Maximalist, troops have joined the premier, the correspondent adds.

Bolsheviks Meets Defeat. LONDON, Nov. 14.—The arrival of Premier Kerensky in Petrograd, accompanied by troops, is reported by the Russian legation at Stockholm, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

M. Kerensky is said to have defeated the Bolsheviks.

Premier in Petrograd. LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Finnish telegram bureau says the whole of Russia except a small part of Petrograd is now in the hands of the provisional government.

Premier Kerensky is now in Petrograd and has taken virtually the entire city, the announcement of the Finnish telegram bureau says.

According to these advices, which were received in a cablegram filed at Stockholm at 4 p. m. yesterday afternoon, Premier Kerensky defeated the Bolsheviks at Tsarskoe-Selo. The Bolsheviks are reported to have destroyed the Red Guard. The telephone lines are now in the M. Kerensky's hands, the telegram bureau announces.

Kerensky Issues Orders at Moscow. The Finnish telegram bureau says Moscow is the headquarters of the provisional government and that Premier Kerensky has issued orders from Moscow which have appeared in the Petrograd papers.

The anti-Bolshevik papers of Petrograd, as well as the Helsinki papers, have headlines announcing that the Bolshevik government is nearing its downfall.

General Kaledines Dictator. General Kaledines, the Cossack leader, is said to be dictator of southern Russia. The orders of the provisional government are signed by M. Kerensky, General Kaledines and General Korniloff.

Travelers arriving from Petrograd, the Finnish telegram bureau reports, say that when they left the capital there was fighting in the streets between the Bolsheviks and the populace. The Petrograd garrison was reported to be deserting the Bolsheviks and the allied embassies were said to have got into touch with Premier Kerensky.

People Turning Down Bolsheviks. The people of Petrograd, the travelers said, were turning down the Bolshevik proclamations and hooting their leaders on the streets.

The provisional Russian government referred to in the foregoing is the government of Premier Kerensky which the Bolsheviks attempted to overthrow. The Finnish telegram bureau's advice so closely parallels the dispatches received on Sunday and Monday asserting that Premier Kerensky had overthrown the Bolsheviks as to suggest that they may be a delayed version of the same reports which were contradicted yesterday from Petrograd that the Kerensky forces had been defeated in a battle near Tsarskoe-Selo.

For the last three days reports have been coming in from Scandinavian sources of the defeat of the Bolsheviks, but they have been contradicted by wireless dispatches from Petrograd. This is the third time that an account has been received of a battle at Tsarskoe-Selo, a Kerensky victory having

been reported twice and a Bolshevik success on one occasion.

SOCIALISTS ISSUE MANIFESTO. AMSTERDAM, Nov. 14.—The German independent Socialists, according to the Gerlin Tageblatt, publishes in the Volks Zeitung of Leipzig, a manifesto calling upon the Socialist proletariat in Germany to respond to the Russian peace offer as made by the Maximalist government in Petrograd. The manifesto suggests that meetings be held everywhere in favor of a general armistice for the purpose of obtaining a peace without annexations.

Bulgars Not Heeding Bolsheviks. BERNE, Nov. 14.—Aroused apparently by the Maximalist peace offer, the Mir of Sofia, organ of the Bulgarian National party, says that the Bulgarians cannot permit themselves to be troubled by the declarations of Russian illusionists or the Dutch-Scandinavian committee.

It adds: "Bulgarians are completely unanimous that Bulgaria's future imperiously depends upon the possession of Dobruja to the mouth of the Danube river."

FIGHTING IN EAST. BERLIN, Nov. 13.—Via London.—Regarding operations in Macedonia and the eastern front the statement of the German war office today says: "Eastern theater. South of the Riga-Petrograd railway our posts repulsed an attack by Russian raiding detachments. Southeast of Gorodisiz (north of Baranovich) an enterprise by German and Austro-Hungarian thrusting troops was successful."

"Macedonian front. The artillery duel east of the heights east of Parlovo and in the Cerna bend increased to considerable intensity."

CENTRAL POWERS AWAITING WORD

Neither Vienna Nor Berlin Receive Any Proposals From Bolsheviks in Petrograd.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 14.—Austrian newspapers print a statement from the official news agency pointing out that neither Vienna nor Berlin has received an actual peace or armistice proposal from the Russian government as long as the new rulers of Russia do not submit proposals the central powers dare do nothing in the matter, according to a dispatch from Vienna. Should the Maximalists retain the upper hand in Russia and come forward with a peace offer, the Austro-Hungarian government would establish accord with its Allies and fix a common attitude.

"The workmen and soldiers' program," the statement continues, "is capable of forming a point of departure for serious peace discussions with Russia. A just peace without annexations and without indemnities is also the goal of the Austro-Hungarian government but what we understand by annexations means that everyone has understood about it up to the present does not correspond with the interpretation of the present Russian government. On this point counter-proposals would have to be made on our part."

The need for this fund has been carefully estimated by you and those working with you, and while the sum seems large, it is in fact, small when one remembers that its benefits extend over the great eastern and western fronts, and while primarily, for the service of the American soldier, they are